The Pyongyang Times

No. 9 (44) THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Korean Women Skaters Return Home from Norway

The speedskating team of our country which took part in the 1966 Women's World Speedskating Championships in Trondheim, Norway, returned home on the afternoon of February 25, by train.

As has already been reported, Kim Song Sun won the 1,500 metres and was placed second in all-round total, and Han Pil Hwa came third in the 3,000 metres.

Thousands of Pyongyang citizens were in the station to welcome the skaters.

The train carrying the two skaters arrived at 3:50 p.m in the midst of the welcoming band. The cheering crowd showered confetti and flower petals on them.

On the morning that day, the skaters were also welcomed by working people, youth, students and sportsmen in Sinuiju, a border city of Korea.

Two women skaters at the Pyongyang Railway Station

GREETINGS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from **Daouda Kwesi Jawara**, Prime Minister of Gambia, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the first anniversary of the independence of Gambia.

GAKRJ Chairman Sends Letter to Foreign Countries

Chairman Han Dok Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan sent a letter on February 21 to political parties, social organizations and public figures of various countries including Japan and to international organizations in connection with the fact that the Japanese Government is unreasonably refusing the just demand of 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan to change their "ROK nationality" to that of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and persistently imposing "ROK nationality" upon our compatriots.

In his letter, Chairman exposed with historical data the Japanese Government's illegal forcing of "ROK nationality" upon Korean nationals in Japan. He expressed the hope that political parties, social organizations and public figures of various countries including Japan and international organizations would direct deep attention and voice active support to the just struggle of Korean citizens in Japan for defending their sacred right.

Joint Stand: Against Japanese Militarism

JAPANESE GUESTS LEAVE HERE, JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

The Japan-Korea friendship people's mission led by Tokuji Kameda, Member of the House of Councillors from the Japan Socialist Party and Permanent Director of the Japan-Korea Association, which arrived in Korea on February 14 on a visit at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, returned home by ship on February 25.

A joint communique of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Japan-Korea friendship people's mission was issued in Pyongyang on February 23.

The communique exposed the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war in Asia and the rest of the world and denounced their scheme for using the Japanese militarists as a "shock force" in their aggression on Asia. It is an urgent task for peace in Asia and the world to fight against the Japanese militarists who have launched out on overseas expansion and aggression under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, the communique stressed.

The communique declared null and void the "ROK-Japan Treaty" illegally concluded between the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese Sato Government.

(Continued on page 2)

Stop Suppression of Indonesian Patriots

Korean Public Organizations Issue Statement

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association and the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea demanded on February 25 the withdrawal of the illegal verdict on Njono, one of the leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party.

They also demanded an immediate end to the Indonesian reactionaries' suppression of the Communist Party, SOBSI and other democratic forces and mass murder and the release of the Indonesian patriots who are under arrest.

The demand was made in a joint statement issued by the above organizations.

The statement reads:

Certain reactionary elements in the military and Rightists of Indonesia, disobeying the orders of President Sukarno, have been perpetrating suppression of the Communist Party and other progressive forces and massacre.

The Indonesian reactionaries opened a "military tribunal" and on February 21 passed a death sentence on Njono, one of the leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party and former Chairman of the Indonesian Central Organization of Trade Unions (SOBSI).

This is a fascist-like act violating the Indonesian law and infringing upon human rights.

Through the "military tribunal" the Indonesian reactionaries try to legalize their anti-Communist campaign and turn the Indonesian revolution to the Right by bringing against the Indonesian Communist Party the preposterous charge of "plotting to overthrow the Government of the Indonesian Republic."

As everyone knows, the Indonesian Communist Party is a major political force in the NASAKOM system.

The attempt of the reactionaries to stamp out the Indonesian Communist Party runs diametrically counter to the will of the Indonesian people and the interest of the Indonesian revolution. It benefits only imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists have long been plotting to turn the Indonesian revolution to the Right and overthrow the Indonesian Government by inciting the Indonesian reactionaries.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association and the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea resolutely condemn the suppression of the Indonesian Communist Party, SOBSI and other progressive forces by the Indonesian reactionaries at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

(Continued on page 2)

Humphrey Hit by Rotten Apple in Seoul

According to a dispatch of the news agency Donghwa Tongshin in South Korea, U.S. Vice-President Humphrey who flew into Seoul to recruit more U.S. cannon fodder was hit by a rotten apple thrown by a South Korean youth on February 23. Humphrey was on his way to Pak Jung Hi's to wind up the bargaining for the increased dispatch of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam.

300,000 South Korean Workers Support U.S.-Hired Workers' Strike

According to **Radio Hanguk Munhwa** in South Korea on February 24, 300,000 workers in the field of industry and communications and dockers decided to give active support to the struggle of the U.S.-hired workers who had resolved to go on a strike on March 3 for better living conditions and democratic rights.

As was already reported, on February 19 23,000 Korean workers employed at the U.S. army organs agreed on calling a strike on March 3 to push through their seven-point demand including wage hike and a progressive increase of discharge allowances in accordance with the term of service.

The 300,000 workers, expressing solidarity with them, decided to form "Central Dispute Guidance Committee" in order to discuss the way of supporting the strike and to fix the date.

Korean Hall at Kwangchow Trade Fair

A Korean hall will be set up at the Kwangchow Trade Fair scheduled to open between April 15 and May 15 in the People's Republic of China.

On display there will be light industrial products, machinery, foodstuffs, minerals, metal products, building materials, chemical and other products manufactured in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

An advance party is now in Kwangchow to prepare service for foreign guests.

The trade circles of North Korea wish to have contacts with more foreign trade personnel during the trade fair. They are also planning to conclude trade agreements in Kwangchow with them.

Blessed Countryside

We mark the second anniversary of the publication of the Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" worked out by Premier Kim Il Sung.

The Theses indicate with convincing clarity how to continue with the revolution in the countryside after the completion of the agricultural co-operation in order to liquidate the centuries-old backwardness of the countryside.

Today one change after another takes place in our countryside which is marching ahead along the road shown by the Theses.

It should be mentioned here that to bring about these changes state assistance has been strengthened and an extensive assistance movement has been launched by the working people.

The workers of the Kaesong Textile Mill work out a detailed plan of support to the peasants and include it in their production plans. Such practice was not to be seen in the past.

The solidarity of the working class with the peasantry has reached such a high in our country. This is not an isolated case at the Kaesong Textile Mill.

Nowadays people find it hard to tell who is doing better than others in giving support to the countryside. For all of the factories and enterprises, big and small, support the countryside, not temporarily but permanently, in real earnest and regularly.

It is not hard to imagine how happy the members of the co-operative farm were. Theirs was a double happiness—a versatile worker from factory and a gift from the working class. This is a reflection of life showing the current of the times.

What is happening before our eyes makes me feel as often as not that our countryside is very much blessed.

This feeling comes to me when I recall the tremendous assistance the working class, which has made revolution together with the peasants since the pre-liberation days, has rendred to the peasants when the latter was forming rural committees with poor peasants and hired farm-hands to carry out the land reform and look back on the great assistance of the working class in those days of complicated and difficult agricultural co-operation.

Now we came to stand firm on the socialist basis after completing the co-operation.

The young peasants in Naejong-ri, Yomju County, who have their paddies brought under irrigation and ploughed by tractors and who know how to drive tractors, would not believe their eyes if they see the miserable peasants on the Kimhae plain of South Korea drawing water from a pool of water with pails to wet their parched paddies in the dry season.

The source of poverty and exploitation has been removed and there has been a great progress in the countryside of North Korea. Yet there still exist noticeable distinctions between country and town in the people's thinking and technical and cultural standards. This is a pernicious hangover from old society.

The Theses represent a programme to liquidate the legacy of old society for good.

Today our peasants become conscious more and more deeply that the working class is giving them all-out support.

Therefore they are displaying a higher degree of revolutionary zeal to implement the tasks set forth in the Theses.

Indeed, our countryside enjoys the richest blessing. Such a thought springs up further when looking forward to the morrow of our rural community.

Yang Jae Chun

These water-lifting machines produced at the Anju Trailer Implements Factory will soon be shipped to the countryside

Joint Stand

(Continued from page 1)

under the wirepulling of U.S. imperialism.

The communique pointed out that the absence of normal relations between the DPRK and Japan is entirely owing to the obstruction by U.S. imperialism and the hostile policy of the Japanese reactionary government in league with it toward the DPRK.

The precondition for the removal of the abnormal relations between the DPRK and Japan lies in abolishing the aggressive "ROK-Japan Treaty" and in taking a realistic stand on the part of the Japanese Government in conformity with the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples, stressed the communique.

The communique condemned the scheme of the Japanese Government to impose "ROK nationality" upon Koreans in Japan through "application for denizenship".

The communique held that the Japanese Government should immediately withdraw the unwarranted discrimination against the Korean nationals in Japan and permit them to visit their father land freely and regularly with no strings attached on international law and the principles of humanism.

In the communique the Japan-Korea friendship people's mission condemned the U.S. imperialists for occupying South Korea and splitting Korea, strongly demanded the U.S. troops to quit South Korea at once and expressed full support to the struggle of the Korean people for achieving the peaceful unification of their country by themselves free from any outside interference.

The Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries extended active support to the struggle of the Japanese people against the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and for the complete independence, democracy, peace and neutrality of Japan.

It flayed the U.S. imperialists' scheme for the escalation of the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and Johnson's "peace talk" swindle.

In conclusion the communique stressed that in order to deepen the understanding and develop friendly relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples both sides will strive to develop mutual intercourse in the domains of economy, culture, arts, science, technology and sports on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and to realize free visit between the two countries.

The communique was signed by President So Chol of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries on behalf of the Society and by Tokuji Kameda, leader of the Japan-Korea friendship people's mission on behalf of the Mission.

STOP SUPPRESSION

(Continued from page 1)

An immediate end must be put to the suppression of the Indonesian Communist Party and the progressive forces and murderous acts by the Indonesian reactionaries, and those guiltless Indonesian patriots who are under arrest must be released.

The illegal verdict on Njono must be cancelled.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association and the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea hope that Njono's appeal against the illegal death sentence will be given a fair hearing and measures be taken to withdraw the illegal verdict.

The Korean people are convinced that the Indonesian people under the leadership of President Sukarno will safeguard their national independence and restore the stability of the country at the earliest date, pushing aside the criminal machinations of U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries at home.

U.S. BOMBING OF NORTH VIETNAM DENOUNCED

Minister of Common Education Yun Gi Bok strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists stop forthwith the bombing of North Vietnam and withdraw at once from South Vietnam their armed forces, the troops of their satellite countries and all of their lethal weapons.

He demanded this in a statement issued on February 25 denouncing the U.S. imperialists who barbarously bombed educational establishments of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, killing students and teachers.

The sole just way of solving the Vietnamese question, he said, lies in that the U.S. imperialists unconditionally accept the four-point demand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point demand of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

Expressing full support and solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people in their just fight against the U.S. imperialist aggression, the Minister declared that the Korean people are fully determined to share life and death with their Vietnamese brothers.

On the evening of February 28, a meeting commemorating the 47th anniversary of the March First Anti-Japanese Movement was held at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang with the attendance of many citizens and public figures.

The platform was occupied by Comrades Li Hyo Sun, Hong Myong Hi and Li Ja Yon; Kang Ryang Wuk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party, Pak Sin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongwu Party, Kim Chon Hae, Li Guk Ro and Ko Jun Taek, Presidium Members of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front; Paek Nam Wun, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, Ministers of the Cabinet, and leading personnel of social organizations.

Kang Ryang Wuk, Presidium Member of the C.C. of the Fatherland Front and Chairman of the C.C. of the North Korean Democratic Party, delivered a report at the meeting.

WE CAN NEVER OVERLOOK JAPANESE REINVASION

MARCH FIRST ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Calling attention of the attendants to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are now drawing the Japanese militarists into South Korea, he declared that the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism creates a grave menace to the independent unification of Korea and the peace in Asia.

The Korean people who had undergone tremendous sufferings under the Japanese imperialist rule for nearly half a century can never remain indifferent to the Japanese militarists staging a comeback to our territory but will smash their reinvasion scheme at every step, the speaker stated, and went on:

The March First Movement was a nation-wide patriotic struggle against Japanese imperialism, which adorned the history of the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of our people.

The Japanese imperialists, with the active support and patronage of the U.S.-British imperialists, occupied Korea in 1910. They converted it into their monopoly colony and military base for aggression on the Continent and enforced the cruel military rule.

The long pent-up anger of the Korean people at last broke out on March 1, 1919.

The waves of the uprising which started with a massive anti-Japanese demonstration of 300,000 Seoul citizens swept all over the country like a prairie fire.

The struggle lasted until December that year despite the bloody suppression of Japanese imperialism.

More than two million people participated in the movement between March and May alone. More than 3,200 demonstrations and riots took place throughout the country.

With the movement, as the occasion, anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle became more active. Particularly, the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and unfolded by the Korean Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 1930's developed the national-liberation struggle onto a new higher stage.

The commemorative meeting expressed firm solidarity with the people in South Korea in their patriotic struggle against American and Japanese imperialism.

Enemy of Arab People's Cause

Lately Israeli troops armed with automatic weapons, under cover of tanks and artilleries, intruded into a border village of Syria.

This is one of the latest instances of the unending provocations against the neighbouring Arab states.

By repeatedly launching such foolhardy actions, the Israeli Zionists, imbued with extreme chauvinism and adventurous aggressiveness, constantly menace the peace and security in the Arab area and cause the Arab nations immense disasters.

It is clear to everyone that the Israeli expansionists cannot engage in such evil doings for long without outside assistance. Behind them are the U.S. imperialists. Having taken over the baton from London the Yankee imperialists have all along persisted in their pernicious moves to use the Israeli Zionists as a bellwether in blocking the advance of the Arab countries along the road of independent development under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

Since the Second World War the U.S. imperialists have not only actively shielded and supported the Israeli Zionists' occupation of Palestine at the international organizations including the United Nations and at a number of meetings but nurtured them as a dagger ready to thrust the Arab peoples from behind and as a shock brigade in the aggression on the Near and Middle East, by pouring a colossal sum of money under the cloak of "aid." The Israeli reactionaries have been fulfilling a contract of service to their Washington overlords by ceaselessly carrying on provocations against their neighbours.

The American imperialists cling to shameless double-dealing tactics in their relationship with Arab nations just as in other parts of the world.

They are hatching a series of vile tricks to cover up their wild aggressive ambitions against the Arab states, which are too naked to be concealed.

One proof of this is that they make a cat's paw of the West German revanchists in the supply of arms to Israel. The West German revenge-seekers, hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, have delivered to Israel different types of arms worth several hundred million *marks*.

The U.S. imperialists have offered even the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea a share in the criminal arms delivery conducted against the Arab world. It has already been known among the diplomatic circles in the Near and Middle East that there have been frequent shipments of arms from West Germany to Israel with South Korea as a sham supply destination.

It was only too natural that last year ten Arab states including the U.A.R., Iraq and Syria severed diplomatic relations with West Germany in protest against its undisguised anti-Arab activities such as the establishment of diplomatic ties with Israel.

Under such circumstances the stage-managers began to appear on the scene at last. Some time ago, Washington supplied Israel with 200 tanks on the plea of, "maintaining the balance of forces." Thus it revealed to the full its vicious nature. The Arab peoples are resolutely condemning U.S. imperialism for its heinous act.

With no amount of wicked trickery can the U.S. imperialists hide their real intention to undermine the unity and arrest the onward march of the Arab countries. The Arab peoples will never tolerate the crafty ruses of the U.S. imperialists. They will give a deserving blow to them.

Pak Ung Chol

DIALOGUE IN SEOUL

U.S. Vice-President Humphrey flew again to Seoul on February 22 and stayed one day. The purpose of his recent visit of South Korea was to urge Pak Jung Hi to carry out the instructions he gave one month ago when he was in Seoul, instructions concerning the dispatch of reinforcements of South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

Humphrey had the impudence to say that his trip to South Korea had nothing to do with the additional troop dispatch. But the U.S. stooges in South Korea, regardless of this statement of Humphrey, gave a detailed publicity to what they discussed with the U.S. Vice-President.

South Korean news agencies reported in full the contents of the "agreed minutes" and made comments on them.

They say that Humphrey and the puppet Seoul regime decided to send one more regiment on April 20 and one more division in July after some bargaining over the price of the cannon fodder in terms of dollars.

But for this, Humphrey's much-publicized recent tour of Southeast Asia would have ended in nothing. But this cannot be considered a success. In view of the facts that Pak Jung Hi's additional troop dispatch had already been known and that Pak Jung Hi's expression of "loyalty" was most likely all that U.S. Vice-President Mr. Humphrey gained from his two rounds of tours, Humphrey's recent tour was another instance of revealing strikingly how much the United States has been isolated in connection with the Vietnam war.

This can by no means be concealed.

Humphrey did not take trouble to conceal such a state of affairs from Pak Jung Hi, America's most faithful agent. The patron and the puppet seem to have shared the grief over the state of affairs unfavourable to them. The outcome of their dealing is the expression of unbalanced "resolve" and "pledge."

Humphrey said that the United States would fight to the end in South Vietnam and would never give up South Korea.

Dancing to his piping, Pak Jung Hi said to his master that he felt keenly "the necessity of the United States maintaining a resolute stand in the Vietnam war" after his visits, on Washington's instructions, to other American puppets in Asia to sound them on their support to the American policy of aggression.

As is universally known, Humphrey's basic mission in his recent Asian trip was to direct on the spot the implementation of the programme adopted at the "Honolulu conference" to quicken the pace of war escalation. No wonder, therefore, that in Seoul he unbosomed America's aggressive intention more frankly than in any other places.

But both Humphrey and Pak Jung Hi failed to prevent the disclosure of the things that come out against their wish.

Humphrey, it appears, has clarified Washington's unshakable resolve to continue to keep South Korea under its occupation. But no one can deny that it was a reaction to Seoul regime's fear of the effect which the developments resulting from the unlimited war escalation might produce on the crisis-in South Korea.

It seems Pak Jung Hi expressed his hearty approval for his masters' policy of war. But it is also undeniable that this was a reaction to the fact that even his reliable colleagues he met personally in Southeast Asia are wavering, unassured of the future of the United States in Vietnam.

The vacillation and fear are only too natural. Johnson is now trying hard to remove the factors giving rise to this vacillation and fear. But his job is only increasing what he wants to rule out. He is totally incompetent here.

Humphrey is back in Washington. He should give a proper account of the fact, if he wants to tell the truth.

Pak Jong In

Sato's Peddling With U.S. Goods

The Sato Government has dispatched another special envoy to other countries on a mission to "explore the possibility of the peaceful settlement" of the Vietnam question. As a Sato's special envoy Yokoyama who left Tokyo on February 18 is reported to make a three-month-long tour of various countries including France, Britain, the United Arab Republic, India, Laos, Thailand, and South Vietnam.

Thus he set about to act as a peddler for the stale American "peace talks" fraud which has already been condemned and repudiated by the people of the world.

It is widely known what service the Sato and his kind have lent to defend and embellish the American aggression on Vietnam.

Everyone also knows that no sooner had Johnson started the "peace offensive" than the Sato clique gave unconditional support to it and it was the first to vindicate the resumption of the American bombing of North Vietnam with most ardent zeal. It was also the Sato clique which gave most energetic support to the American stand by abusing the chairmanship of the Security Council when the United States brought the Vietnam question to the United Nations.

In the Vietnam question the Sato Government has unconditionally supported all moves and arguments of the United States. Sato and his company are but a parrot of the United States and a puppet under Washington's manipulation in the Vietnam question.

This is clear to everyone who takes pains to go over the records of events in the preceding period.

After the "Honolulu conference" which marked the end

By Byon Yong Guk

of the "peace offensive," the United States took new action for the war escalation. This sparked off a wave of stronger protest among the people of the world.

Sato was quick enough to devise a method of rendering service to Washington from a new angle of the "independent stand."

Yokoyama who arrived in Paris, the first course of his tour schedule, put a special stress on the fact that "Japan is exploring the possibility of the peaceful settlement of the Vietnam question as an Asian nation."

Sato may emphasize the "independent stand" in Asian garb, but he cannot possibly conceal that he is the most faithful agent of the United States in Asia. It is only natural that Japan's "peace" manoeuvres in France were received as a variant of the American "peace offensive."

Yokoyama has the crust to say that Japan would give economic and technical assistance to North Vietnam should she accept the truce proposal.

Sato is eager to render more active service to Washington by sending another envoy to peddle for the shopworn "peace talks" swindle. But this peddler will be treated as an agent-spy of the heinous robbers and will only be turned from the door he knocks at.

Kim Sung Hyong

HE WHO LIVES ON SWINDLE

Some time ago, Pak Jung Hi made a round tour of "Malaysia," Thailand and Taiwan on the urgent instructions of his Washington patrons. It is commonly known that the main purpose of his trip was to act as an ad vancasser for Humphrey in recruiting cannon fodder for the Vietnam war. Pak Jung Hi showed great zeal to do a side job while discharging his errand mission.

Everywhere he went, the U.S. vassal called for "economic co-operation," not to speak of "promotion of trade."

It is universally known that economically South Korea is not in a position to partake in others' projects or make joint investments.

Never in the 20 years under U.S. occupation has South Korea's industrial output reached that low level in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule. Still worse, the metal and machine-building industries are nearly absent.

South Korea is not provided with any foundation for the production of machines for industry.

Nor has it any funds.

Industrial establishments now under construction mainly for the increase of military potentiality are all financed by American, West German and Japanese financial magnates through their investment and loans.

Even such projects as the renewal of equipment at the existing insignificant textile and other light industrial enterprises are, without exception, financed by the Japanese monopolies.

Then, how does the matter stand with technique? The picture is as miserable as in other branches. No technique at all. A passage from Pak Jung Hi's own "technical white paper" issued last year throw a revealing light. It says: "The technical level is so low that it is impossible to make any industrial products that can appear on the world market, for competition and industrial enterprises depend on foreign countries for nearly all of the cardinal techniques necessary for their operation."

A South Korean writer, describing the condition of the South Korean economy, said that South Korea is a land with the largest army of jobless, the lowest national income in the world suffering the worst poverty and dependence."

The Pak Jung Hi clique themselves are well aware of this.

But swindle is the second nature of the traitors.

By making an empty talk about an economic advance to Southeast Asia, Pak Jung Hi is out to produce a propaganda effect to cover up the distressful plight of South Korean economy. In this regard, he sought, in particular, to prevent an eruption of the pent-up discontent of the South Korean people by creating the illusion of any prospect.

Secondly, he calculated to make some money by playing the role of a subcontractor of U.S. and Japanese monopolies which are pushing into Southeast Asia.

Processing and monopoly of U.S. surplus goods and, in particular, consignment processing and sale for Japanese monopolies which are seeking to exploit the cheap labour force in South Korea — this is all the puppet Seoul regime is out to undertake.

Meanwhile, as for the plan of participating in civil engineering projects in Thailand and Vietnam about which the Seoul regime has suddenly began to talk of late, it is aimed mainly at sending South Korean workers to dangerous zones for construction projects for U.S. military purpose.

This is the actual state of affairs.

After all, South Korea's economic advance to Southeast Asia about which Pak Jung Hi and his clique have been talking a great deal of late is designed to step up their role of a special detachment of U.S. and Japanese imperialism for military aggression and economic exploitation in the countries in this area.

Kim Pyong

Triumph and Good Prospect

By Coach RYU GI JONG

Kim Song Sun

FORECASTS UPTURNED

The 1966 World Women's Speedskating Championships in Trondheim, Norway, were the scene of competitions between the best skaters of the world.

When we arrived at Trondheim we found its citizens had been predicting that the Soviet skaters would most likely hold the supremacy again and the girls from Holland could be their strongest rivals who might upset the forecast. Our skaters were reckoned somewhat to be strong contestants.

Our girls were in high spirits on the eve of the championships. They were determined to establish good records. What worried me, however, was the consequences of a long journey and the unfavourable weather conditions. The temperature was around 20 degrees below zero and there were several snowfalls every day. We had to re-arrange our daily timetable taking into account the fact that there was a difference of eight hours between the Korean time and the time there. Everything appeared to be going on not normally.

A tough training was required of our girls to overcome these handicaps. For three days preceding the opening of the championships, we had practice twice a day, in the morning and afternoon, changing our original schedule of a half-day training. This bold step stood our girls in good stead.

The awaited opening day arrived. The weather was frosty, with the temperature falling to 18 degrees below zero, and there was a snowfall at intervals of nearly two minutes. In such bad weather conditions, Kim Song Sun clocked 47.9 seconds in the 500 metres and came fourth. And in the 1,500 metres she returned a fast time of 2 min. 29.4 sec. to win the event.

In her best form throughout the race she put up a really excellent performance.

Cheers "Korea! Korea!" shot up when it was announced over the loud speaker that Kim Song Sun won the 1,500 metres and she was in the lead in the all-round standings at the end of the first day. She overturned the forecasts.

NARROW MARGIN

On the second day, too, Kim Song Sun did well, finishing second in the 1,000 metres with a time of 1 min. 36.2 sec. She thus maintained the lead in the all-round standings until the last event was decided.

She was regarded by the contestants and their coaches and by the reporters from different countries to be a most powerful candidate for the world title.

She was placed fifth in the final 3,000-metre event and a narrow margin of 0.5 in points total made her the runner-up in the all-round standings.

A skater good at short distance run, she has a drawback of skimming along with too powerful strides in early laps and lowering her speed in the ensuing laps. She wanted to regulate her speed by slowing down in early laps, but it was excessive and in consequence she missed the chance.

Another contestant, Han Pil Hwa, too, did well. Her health condition began to deteriorate two hours before the opening of the competition. She would not listen to our advice to withdraw. With exceptional resolve, she entered for all of the events.

In the 3,000 metres, racing in the first pair, she returned a 5 min. 10.9 sec., breaking the championship record for the event. Cheers "Korea! Korea!" again went up when an announcement said she set a new record. Soviet and Dutch skaters in the following pairs clocked better time, and she came third and was placed sixth in the all-round placings. She won admiration of the spectators and experts for her prowess. It was a general belief that she would have gained better results if she had been in good health condition.

Of the first six places at the recent championships, two went to the Soviet Union and Korea each, one to Holland and Finland each.

The first four places had for years been shared among the Soviet skaters. But at this year's championships, this supremacy of the Soviet skaters was broken by our Kim Song Sun.

The Trondheim championships showed that our women skaters had overcome to a great extent some technical drawbacks they had had and that the stamina and technique were combined in their performances.

Harder training conforming to our actual conditions would surely make our girls able to beat any rivals.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish to express through the **Pyongyang Times** my best wishes to the General Secretary of the Norway-Democratic Countries Friendship Society who sponsored a gathering in welcome of us and congratulated us on our results, to a professor of music who kindly brought a tape recorder for us to enjoy Korean music, to the Norwegians who gave us presents and to all other people who accorded us a welcome.

Han Pil Hwa

We Are Proud of Our Trade

PEOPLE are proud of their trades in our country. I often think mine is the best.

We receive scores of visitors every day at our beauty salon. They are women of different trades such as workers, peasants, teachers, doctresses, engineers, artists and scientists. They vary in age, features, physical constitution, characters and taste.

We beauty artists sometimes sit together and rack our brains to think out the coiffures that meet the taste of working women of different types, please the eyes of people, and to the womanly gracefulness and meet the aesthetic needs of our time.

Our efforts are not in vain. Our visitors see themselves in the mirror after hair dressing and their looks tell they feel quite satisfied. The hair-do makes them look more handsome and graceful and bring youthful animation to the old people.

We feel a great sense of pride in our calling when we think of our visitors who, in an elated mood, must be bringing out greater success in their work for our happiness.

CHOI CHUN JA

of Pyongyang Railway Station Beauty Salon

Korean Pottery

As brilliant as a jade,
As lucid as a crystal,
You shine, the celadon,
You have the tenderness and softness of skin
That makes you feel like a gem.

This is from a poem by Li Gyu Bo, a prominent poet of Korea in the 13th century, which sings the praises of the ceramics of the Koryo Dynasty.

The ceramics of the Koryo period (918-1392) were as beautiful as jewel or crystal and they resembled kingfisher in colour and this is why they were called green celadon.

In Korea, manufacture of porcelain dates back to the neolithic era. As early as the 4th-5th century, different methods of decoration with designs and glazing were introduced and, in the middle of the Koryo Dynasty Korea's ceramic art reached a high level in colour harmony, incision of designs and ornament.

The Koryo celadon wares were decorated with the designs, life-like inlay, intaglio, relief and open work.

Veteran potter Kim Song Taek

White Ceramics of the Li Dynasty

Along with the Koryo celadon, the white ceramics of the Li Dinasty (1392-1910) hold a singular place in the history of the Korean ceramic art.

The white porcelain wares of the Li Dynasty adorned a new page in the annals of the potter's art in Korea. They had peculiar white colour distinctive from cream colour, bluish white, milk white and pure white.

From olden times Korean porcelain wares have enjoyed widespread fame in foreign countries as "rare products" because of the great ingenuity of their producers, the nation's long-standing traditions and the good-quality raw material obtainable at home.

Today North Korea, gifted with good-quality raw materials, is further developing the porcelain industry by carrying forward the fine traditions.

Tradition Inherited

The Songyo Ceramic Works, one of the leading works of its kind in our country, is not big in scale, but its production processes have been modernized, leaving no trace of the past when manual labour was chiefly employed.

The workers there have improved the mixture of raw materials and introduced new methods of firing, with the result that the weight of wares has dwindled to one-third, and their durability has increased.

They have also done much to make elegant, attractive wares. They neither simply model after the old ones nor apply the old techniques, but creatively develop them to suit the aesthetic tastes of the people of the modern times.

The works has set up a laboratory to this end. Among the workers there is a 72-year-old man named Kim Song Taek who began to learn pottery technique at the age of 16.

In pre-liberation years, he suffered all sorts of humiliations. But now he is a member of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions. His works were accepted for national exhibitions on three occasions.

One of his works, a flower vase with pomegranate patterns, has improved the Koryo celadon to fit in with the taste. He widened the mouth of the flower vase, while preserving the classical beauty, and brought the pomegranate into a sharper relief and applied new colour glazes to make it look more attractive and elegant.

A flower vase with pomegranate patterns

Besides such veteran potters as Kim Song Taek and Pak Pil Hwan with rich experiences behind them, the laboratory also has on its staff many young people who graduated from the fine art college.

New trial products by these young potters are put to the comment by the masses before they are introduced to production.

As a matter of course, this is not an isolated case to be found at the Songyo Ceramic Works. The Pyongyang, Kaesong and Kyongsong ceramic works also do the same way.

It is not accidental, therefore, that the Korean ceramics are well received both at home and abroad.

Article by **Kim Dong Ok**
Photos by **Ro Gi Jun**

Ra Sang Won in the laboratory

KOREAN ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM

THE Korean Ethnographical Museum in Pyongyang collects, studies, preserves and puts on display the cultural relics which, created in the course of the nation's long history and handed down through generations, tell of the Korean people's mode of life and customs.

The Korean people, a homogeneous nation, has centuries-long inherent traditions of culture and life.

New culture and customs become more splendid when the ancient national heritages have been correctly inherited and carried forward.

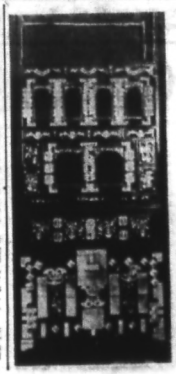
Since the liberation from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, our national heritages have been surveyed and collected extensively, and they are instrumental in the education of our people.

The Korean Ethnographical Museum in Pyongyang is the centre in the survey and collection of the national heritages.

Exhibited at the Museum are implements used by the people in ancient times in farming, fishing, hunting and in other pursuits, national costumes, diverse kinds of ancient earthenware, ceramics, woodenware, and tableware made of metal as well as data showing the dietary life. Also on display are furniture and articles for upholstery.

Among the relics preserved at the Museum are those showing the marriage ceremony, funeral service and rites in olden times, articles used in masque and other traditional plays, folk music as well as stationery, women's ornaments and other decorative articles.

In our next issues we will introduce to you more of the exhibits to help you get some idea of the Korean mode of life and customs.



Triple-wardrobe Inlaid with Mother-of-pearl

This wardrobe is one of the wooden furniture which had been prized for its wide range of varieties during the period of the Li Dynasty that lasted from the 15th century to the early part of the 20th century.

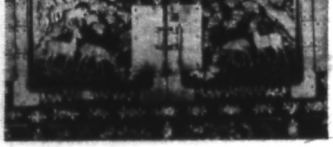
Mother-of-pearl lacquer ware has a history of nearly 1,500 years in Korea.

The triple-wardrobe of line board, inlaid with mother-of-pearl designs of "Sipjangsaeng" or ten symbols of longevity, is varnished with lacquer. It is a furniture of practical use.

"Sipjangsaeng" are the sun, mountain, water, stone, cloud, pine tree, "elixir of life" herb, tortoise, crane and deer.

Below: **A partial view of the wardrobe.**

Left: **Another kind of wardrobe inlaid with mother-of-pearl**



AT PANMUNJOM

U. S. Army's Provocations Continue

The 311th meeting of the Secretaries of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission was held on February 24 in Panmunjom.

At the meeting our side protested to the U.S. side against its recent violations of the Armistice Agreement and agreed provisions in the Demilitarized Zone.

The U.S. side again illegally installed four heavy machineguns and six light machineguns in the Demilitarized Zone in the period between February 15 and 22.

Such violations this year total 80 cases, counting only those formally protested against by our side.

At the meeting our side also lodged a strong protest with the U.S. side against the recent group intrusion of its military personnel into the area near Kehodong, our portion of the Demilitarized zone, on three occasions, and against 167 cases of carrying carbines and violating the regulations on insignia in the Demilitarized Zone.

IN TOKYO:

ANNIV. MARKED

A meeting marking the twentieth anniversary of the Korean Commerce and Industry Federation in Japan was held on February 21 at the Hibiya public hall in Tokyo, Japan.

It was attended by 2,600 representatives of Korean traders and industrialists in Tokyo metropolis and other parts of Japan.

Han Dok Su, Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, attended, in the name of the GAKRJ, warm greetings to the Federation on its twentieth birthday.

Choi In Ha, Chairman of the Standing Council of the Federation, delivered a report.

He summed up the successes the Federation has made in the past twenty years in the fulfilment of its national tasks for defending the rights and interests of the Korean traders and industrialists in Japan and achieving the unification of the fatherland.

The reporter evinced the firm determination of the Korean traders and industrialists in Japan to defend the D.P.R.K. citizenship, right of enterprise and democratic rights and promote the independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland, pushing aside all the machinations of the reactionaries to force Korean nationals in Japan to apply for denizenship" and impose "ROK nationality" upon them.

Japanese political and public figures made congratulatory speeches at the meeting. Among them were Hyakuro Hayashi, Diet member from the Japan Communist Party; Koichi Yamamoto, director of the international department of the Japan Socialist Party; Masaharu Hatanaka, director of the Japan-Korea Association; Teisaburo Kono, chairman of the National Federation of Commercial and Industrial Organizations of Japan; Riichiro Aikawa, executive director of the Japan-Korea Trade Association; and Goro Hani, representative of men of culture.

FOR OVERSEAS AGGRESSION

According to a news dispatch from Tokyo, the February 23 issue of Tokyo Shimbun wrote that the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, jointly with the Defence Agency, the Legislative Bureau of the Cabinet and the Foreign Policy Committee of the Liberal-Democratic Party, has drawn up a "bill for cooperation with the United Nations."

The bill designed to legalize the overseas dispatch of Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" is reportedly to be submitted to the Diet.

The bill provides for "unqualified support" to any measures the United Nations takes. It is pointed out in the bill that when the United Nations decides to adopt a military step Japan will immediately offer "servicemen, labour force, munitions, air and other bases, harbours and other facilities for the transportation of war supplies."

The bill makes it clear that the existing "law on the Self-Defence Forces" and the related laws will be amended so that the "Self-Defence Forces" can be dispatched abroad to participate in aggressive wars.

(KCNA)

Photo: Japanese people staging a demonstration against Japanese militarism revived with the backing of U.S. imperialism

Logical Conclusion Of Johnson's Nos

Johnson and his brain trusts are fighting with their backs to the wall on the home front to combat the anti-war public opinion, just as on the Vietnam front.

They are taking great pains to answer the basic and elementary question: "What is the United States doing in Vietnam?"

Johnson clamoured with rigorous zeal that in his recent speech he had given his answer "in a loud voice and in plain language for all citizens to discern."

But the fact that such a question was put to him at this moment only serves to reveal once again to the whole world that Johnson's policy of war fails to win unanimous support even among the American ruling circles.

Answering ten questions put to him, Johnson said "No" in succession to justify his line of war escalation which has invited so much criticism. His "No" was in reality a brazen-faced refutation.

He reiterated that the U.S. war in Vietnam is not "for an unlimited purpose," that the United States is not "captivated by the reckless expansion of armed forces" and that it "does not rely only on guns." However, he cannot deny the iron-clad fact which all the people face squarely, the fact that the United States launched aggression in South Vietnam and is escalating it step by step.

The excuses Johnson and his aides invented to justify their aggression is that they are guided by the "commitments."

Johnson and Rusk, unable to shake their fore fists, came out again with an absurd logic that South Vietnam is a "protected zone" of SEATO. To justify this logic, Johnson said that the U.S. troops are not alone in the war in Vietnam and that the United States is backed by five of the eight SEATO member states.

This ballyhoo itself eloquently proves, above all, Johnson's predicament. SEATO was knocked into shape in disregard of the will of the Vietnamese people. The obtaining situation did not allow the U.S. imperialists to draw South Vietnam into SEATO. The so-called "protection," records show, is an invention of SEATO, to be more exactly, of the U.S. imperialists. The world knows what countries the five SEATO signatories are and to what extent they support the U.S. imperialists. Pakistan and France are big SEATO member states. What is their attitude? Why is Wilson making only hollow statements, not dispatching troops? All this bears out fully that the Vietnam war is a piratical war of aggression being waged by the United States without any support even from its allies.

Saying "No" with stress, Johnson denied all. But, in effect, he used this negative "No" as a means of drawing a conclusion that "prudent appeal to armed forces must continue."

U.S. President Johnson, preaching that there is no alternative but to escalate the war continuously, declared that there is "no computer able to predict when peace will be restored."

He emphasized once again that more troops should be dispatched to South Vietnam at the request of U.S. commander there.

Johnson's "No" in answering the controversial questions over the Vietnam war that arose within the ruling circles was intended to mean that the war against the Vietnamese people must be expanded further.

The negative "No" that Johnson used so as to create a dramatic impression in defending his stand will find application as a dramatic and impressive reply to the question whether the reckless war escalation in South Vietnam would pave the way out for him.

Choi Si Hwan

GREETINGS TO JAPAN-KOREA TRADE ASSOCIATION

Public organizations and trade organs of Korea sent messages of greetings to the regular meeting of the Japan-Korea Trade Association which was held in Tokyo from February 25 against the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" and for strengthening friendship between the Japanese and Korean peoples, defending the democratic national rights of Koreans in Japan and developing trade between Japan and Korea.

KOREAN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN DEMAND D.P.R.K. NATIONALITY

More than 100 Korean Nationals in Hyogo prefecture, Japan, submitted recently to the Japanese authorities applications for changing "ROK nationality" to Korea nationality.

An increasing number of Korean citizens are applying for Korea nationality in Saitama Kyoto, Nara, Gifu and other prefectures.

They have joined the councils for Korea nationality and are waging a mass movement to push through their demands.

On February 17, over ten Koreans in Saitama prefecture went to the Japanese prefectural government and demanded it to accept their just application for changing the "ROK nationality" illegally imposed upon them to Korea nationality.

They are determined to shake off the shameful "ROK nationality" and become proud citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This is the right answer of the Korean nationals in Japan to the Japanese government which is imposing "ROK nationality" upon them and forcing them to apply for "permanent residence" in Japan.

Sato's Plan to Revise the Constitution

By KAZUO TAKASUGI
(Japanese Jourpalist)

On December 18, 1965, the Sato Cabinet and the puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi exchanged the ratifications of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" which both the Japanese and Korean peoples never recognize. The Sato Cabinet is now seeking to step up in a concrete manner its schemes: completion of a Northeast Asia military alliance of Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, more active participation in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, the launching of a new aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China and the economic aggression of the Japanese monopoly capital on South Korea.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces regard the struggle of the Japanese working class and people with the Japan Communist Party in the forefront and the existence of Japan's current Constitution containing certain provisions on democracy and peace as a major stumbling block to the implementation of such a policy.

Accordingly, the U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces have since the conclusion of the San Francisco peace treaty in 1951 pushed ahead with a series of militaristic and reactionary policies in violation of the Japanese Constitution—fortification of Okinawa, Ogasahara and other military bases of Japan, the setting up and reinforcement of the Self-Defence Forces, the nuclear armament of Japan and the drawing up of the "Operation Three Arrows" plan. On the other hand, they have worked in every way in order to revise for the worse in a package, when a chance is offered, the text of the current Constitution containing democratic and peaceful provisions so as to go over to a full-scale offensive for the open revival of Japanese militarism in the state of subordination to the United States.

At the House of Councillors Japan-Republic of Korea Special Committee on November 26 last year, Prime Minister Sato said: "Our Liberal-Democratic Party has since its inauguration regarded it as its platform to establish an independent Constitution (revision of the current Constitution). We will realize it without fail some day."

And Nobusuke Kishi (brother of the present Prime Minister Sato), the boss of the ultra reactionary faction of the Liberal-Democratic Party, who was one of the arch war criminals of the Second World War, who in the postwar period played the part of the prime mover in the revision of the traitorous security pact and who is known as the leading man behind the scenes in facilitating the conclusion of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty," openly said in his article to the October 1965 issue of the American magazine Foreign Affairs that the revision of the Constitution was the supreme immediate task of Japan. And the present Minister of Finance Fukuda, a right-hand man of Kishi, said at an official sitting: "The very job which should be tackled immediately after the Japan-South Korea Treaty is the introduction of the small electoral system (for the revision of the Constitution), and this should be carried out by the Sato Cabinet."

(To be continued)

Above: Another group of South Korean soldiers is being sent to the "jungle of death" in South Vietnam.

"We have not brought up our sons to be bullet-shields for the Yankees in the foreign land," mothers cry as their dear sons are torn away from them. They want to come up to their sons and say good-bye. But the MPs stand in their way.

The Vietnam-bound soldiers may not see again the mountains and rivers of their homeland. How dear the homeland is to them!

They look angrily at the Johnson's watchdogs who prevented them from saying farewell to their mothers.

Right: "I had a streak of hope when seeing him off. But the hope has been frustrated completely. My son!" a South Korean woman bitterly cries over the death of her son.

With Humphrey's Last Touch

ADDITIONAL TROOP DISPATCH ARRANGED

According to a February 24 dispatch of **Hapdong Tongshin** from Seoul, Humphrey and Pak Jung Hi, at their recent talks, finally disposed of the question of dispatching more South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam and made public the so-called "South Korea-U.S. Agreed Minutes."

The details of the "Agreed Minutes" are reportedly to be announced after the formal announcement of the decision on the dispatch of reinforcements." The same dispatch reports the contents of the agreement that have been revealed.

Pak Jung Hi plans to send one more army regiment in the coming mid-April and one more division by July to South Vietnam.

In return for the additional troop dispatch, Washington promised the Seoul regime assistance in placing "three reserve divisions on combat readiness" and stepping up the modernization of the South Korean army.

To this end, three destroyers and two heavy LSTs are to be delivered to South Korea, F-86 fighters are to be replaced with supersonic fighter bombers, Phantom fighters are to be installed along the coastal areas and the Kimhae airport is to be expanded to the size of the Taegu and Kunsan airports.

Along with this, the "salary of a serviceman to be sent to Vietnam" is said to be raised from 30 dollars to 42-48 dollars. But this is a negligible amount compared with the 55 dollars of a South Vietnamese soldier and 235 dollars of an American soldier, say South Korean press reports.

In economic sphere, the United States agreed on withdrawing the "question of the proposed transfer of U.S. military aid" and continuing "military aid" to South Korea, but the mitigation of the "buy American policy" was actually denied under the pretext of "formal procedures" such as the approval by the U.S. Congress. Pak Jung Hi requested 30 million dollars of credit for purchase of raw and other materials. But the U.S. cut the proposed figure by half.

Besides, the United States would see that the A.I.D. development loan, promised last year when Pak Jung Hi sent one army division to Vietnam, becomes available within the year. It was also reported that agreement was reached to "continue discussions" for another financial loan of the same size.

These are the contents of the agreement reached between Humphrey and Pak Jung Hi. All the facts show how cunning and impudent aggressors the U.S. imperialists are and, at the same time, expose once again to the world the true colours of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who beg for dollars in return for the dispatch of compatriots to Vietnam for the U.S. war of aggression.

Heavy Penalty For Patriotic Students

The Pak Jung Hi clique demanded heavy penalty for six students on the charge of participating in the "comparative study forum of nationalism" that functioned in the Liberal Arts and Science College under the Seoul University, according to reports from Seoul, South Korea.

The puppet clique demanded penal servitude from 3 to 15 years for Kim Jung Tae, Song Chol Won and other students on the fabricated charge of "plotting a riot" through the forum.

In 1964, these students fought courageously at the van of the people and students during the June 3 struggle against the U.S.-engineered "South Korea-Japan talks" aimed at paving the way for the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of South Korea, and the treachery of the Pak Jung Hi clique. At that time the puppet clique arrested them and tried to sentence them to severe penalty, but was compelled to release them under the pressure of the public opinion.

In a Helpless Condition

Spring farming season is at hand in South Korea. But peasants there are in a helpless condition: with no food to eat they have no mind for farming preparations.

The South Korean press reported that some 65,000 peasants in North Cholla Province, a great rice-producing area of South Korea, have run out of food and 96 per cent of the peasants of the Heuksan Island, South Cholla Province, are going without regular meals.

According to official data, 88 per cent of the South Korean peasants are on the verge of starvation.

Besides, the peasants do not have land enough to do farming. More than 1,770,000 poor peasants, or 73.3 per cent of the total, have less than one hectare of land each.

To make the matters worse, last year 130,000 hectares of farmland got damaged by flood.

At least 46,400 million won of fund are needed for this year's farming. But the Pak Jung Hi clique is planning to loan out only 5,400 million won to the peasants as farming funds at the interest of 24 per cent.

PREDATORY "SAVINGS CAMPAIGN"

The South Korean puppet government is planning to rake in 18,500 million won from the people this year under the name of "people's savings," according to South Korean news agency **Hapdong Tongshin**. The figure is more than 2.5 times the amount of "savings" planned last year.

To carry out this plan, the puppet authorities have decided to put aside 10 per cent of the monthly salaries of the public service workers and cut of "savings" even from the discharge allowances and bonus of workers. It is also planned to force the medium and small traders and entrepreneurs to lay by more than half of their loan when they draw it from banks.

The intensified extortion of the people by the puppet government is aimed at filling up its financial deficit resulting from war preparations.

U.S.-S. KOREAN JOINT WAR EXERCISE

A U.S.-South Korean joint anti-aircraft, anti-warship exercise was launched on February 27 around the Namhyongjie Islet off the south coast of South Korea, according to **Radio Hanguk Munhwa** in Seoul.

More than 30 naval vessels and air force of the U.S. navy took part in the exercise which lasted until 24th, the Radio said.

"Little Violinist"

THEATRES IN PYONGYANG

PYONGYANG PUPPET THEATRE

Above: Director Ho Il
Below: Stage artist Ryu Dong Il

On an elevation in the central part of Pyongyang stands a puppet theatre popular among the children as well as the grown-ups.

TIME-BONOURED TRADITION

Puppetry has a time-honoured tradition in Korea. Old records say that puppet shows were presented to the musical accompaniment as early as the period of the Three Kingdoms (1st B.C.-A.D. 7th century) and a variety of puppets were put on the stage during the period of the Koryo Dynasty (918-1392). In the middle ages a larger assortment of puppetries including the "Grandad Bak" play and the "Monk" play appeared.

The characters and roe deer, deer, dragon, carp and lanterns in the monk puppet plays satirizing and ridiculing the corruption of the clergy were life-like, reminiscent of the real ones.

Our ancestors had colourful repertoires and employed a variety of manipulating tricks.

The play "Grandad Pak" in which some 20 puppets and many animals appeared was a combination of stick and glove puppet plays. There were also wire puppet plays and shadowgraphs.

The Pyongyang Puppet Theatre, while carrying forward the time-honoured tradition, is developing puppetry so as to please the aesthetic taste of the contemporaries.

ON INTERNATIONAL ARENA

One of the big successes scored by the creative staff of the theatre is the puppet show "Hungbo and Nolbo." This show in six acts and seven scenes is based on a Korean folklore telling about a greedy and rich man Nolbo and his poor younger brother Hungbo, an honest-minded and hard-working man.

The characters in the show number more than 80. Stage settings, gorgeous costumes, beautiful puppets, life-like movements, rich emotional expressions and concise dialogues carry the grown-ups to the juvenile world.

This show won a prize at the international puppet show festival held in Bucharest last year.

FINE PUPPETEERS

A writer of many scripts for puppet shows and a director, Ho Il has played a significant role in the enhancement of the theatre's artistic level.

The productions by the puppet theatre include the puppet plays presenting quixotism of children reflecting the customs of the population.

He has devoted his energy and efforts to the production of these plays.

The theatre also boasts of puppeteers including Kim Bong Nyo and fine arts staff including Ryu Dong Il in stage setting and lightening.

Ji Ryong Cha

Puppeteer Kim Bong Nyo

CULTURAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR PEASANTS

Cultural entertainment on Saturdays evenings is a great favourite with the members of the Rihyon Co-operative Farm on the outskirts of Pyongyang.

Saturday evenings are dedicated to film show and performances given by professional artists from the city or art circles members of the farm.

The film show and art performances are given for enlightenment as well as recreation of the peasants. After the show, peasants, both young and old, join in singing and dancing.

Some 70 film projection teams are going around the co-operative farms in the environs of the city.

Since the beginning of this year, more than 600 feature films, scientific documentaries and newsreels have been shown to the members of these farms.

SIN CHAE HO'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY MARKED

On February 21 a meeting was held at the House of Culture with the title of Chollima (winged horse) in Pyongyang to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the death of Sin Chae Ho, an ardent patriot and a prominent writer and historian of Korea.

The meeting was attended by Chairman Pak Ung Gol of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, Chairman Choi Se Bong of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union, Dr. Hong Gi Mun, Academician and Vice-Chairman of the Academy of Social Science, writers, scholars, artists and other people.

At the meeting, Vice-Chairman Kang Hyo Sun of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union made a report on the life and activities of Sin Chae Ho. Following the report, chapters from Sin Chae Ho's works and his poems were read at the meeting.

On the same day, cinema houses and theatres in the capital gave publicity to Sin Chae Ho's career and works.

PLANT EXPORT

The principal business of the **Korea Equipment Export Corporation** is to export plants manufactured in North Korea.

At present, on the list of export items of our corporation are:

COMPLETE SETS OF EQUIPMENT FOR:

Daily necessaries factory,
Textile mill,
Irrigation works,
Farm machinery factory,
Engineering plant,
Shipyard,
Electric power station,
Metallurgical works,
Mine,
Electric locomotive,
Trolley bus,
Chemical plant,
Electrical machinery factory and other factories.

These plants are well received by our customers abroad.

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These are the comment of our customers.

These plants are offered to you in diverse ways.

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KOREAN Stamps

Various sorts of cranes inhabit in Korea.

Flocks of cranes add to the beautiful scenery of the fertile fields and give rise to poetic inspiration.

Recently the D.P.R.K. Ministry of Communications put out a set of stamps on some cranes.

(Left to right)

Stamp 1. Hooded crane (**2 jon**): The body is covered with grayish black feathers, the back is tinged with brown and the head and neck are pure white.

Stamp 2. White crane with red chest (**10 jon**): The body is pure white, the forehead, the forepart of the crown and the brow are black-feathered and the crown is red. This is the biggest of the cranes and, as beautiful as a fairy, is called "fairy crane."

Stamp 3. White-naped crane (**10 jon**): The body is grayish black, the nape and the tip of the wings are white.

All stamps measure 18×28 mm unicoloured, engraved, Perf. 12.5.

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